[Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.]

and has been placed in the Assembly and passed by it. Provision is made in Clause 3 to declare an ancient monument as a protected monument. Clauses 10 and 11 provide for the maintenance and protection and preservation of ancient monuments, authority being also conferred on Government to acquire monuments if necessary with a view to afford proper means of protection or preservation. Clause 16 provides for the right of access to any monument maintained by Government under the provisions of this measure. Clause 18 provides for the control of traffic in antiquities. Clause 19 provides for the control of the moving of sculptures, carvings, images or like objects. I trust that the Bill may be passed.

Mr. K. George: I second the motion.

President: The question before the House is that the Travancore Ancient Monuments Preservation Bill as passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly be taken into consideration by this House.

The motion that the Bill be taken into consideration was carried.

President: As there are no amendments to the Bill, the motion before the House is that Clauses 1 to 28 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was put to the House and carried and Clauses 1 to 28 were added to the Bill.

The Preamble and the Title of the Bill also were put to the House and carried and added as part of the Bill.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: I move that the Bill be passed.

Mr. K. George: I second it.

The question that the Travancore Ancient Monuments Preservation Bill be passed was put and carried.

The Bill was passed.

THE TRAVANCORE TRADE UNIONS BILL.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, I beg to move that the Travancore Trade Unions Bill, as passed in the Sri Mulam Assembly, be taken into consideration.

This Bill provides for the registration and control of Trade Unions. What a Trade Union is, is defined in Clause 2 (h) of the Bill.

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"Trade Union means any combination, whether temporary or permanent, formed primarily for the purpose of regulating the relations between workmen and employers, or between workmen and workmen or between employers and employers, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business, and includes any Federation of two or more Trade Unions".

It will be seen that a Trade Union is practically a combination of either labour or employers. It may be an employers' union or a labour union. The immediate purpose of the introduction of the Bill was the progress of labour movement in Travancore. There are some labour organisations here but they have no definite official status in the country. At the same time it is recognised that such organisations conduce to the welfare and advancement of labourers in the matter of better conditions of life. It became necessary that some official status be given to the Trade Unions. This Bill has accordingly been prepared, to a large extent, on the lines of the corresponding Indian Act and has been passed by the Assembly.

I shall refer briefly to the material provisions of the Bill. One is that Trade Unions must get themselves registered, and if they get registered they will get a corporate status. Another result of the registration will be the immunity that they will enjoy. These immunities are laid down in Clauses 17 and 18 of the Bill. For instance it is laid down that if the registered Trade Unions conspire to break a contract, they would be free from penalties. Other immunities are also provided. This would be an advantage arising from registration. The Trade Unions should work without any suspicion, that they are being dominated and engineered by designing people. The governing body should consist therefore of a majority of their own members and not of outsiders. It is further provided that the funds of the Trade Union should be utilised for proper Trade Union purposes only because there is very often the suspicion that politicians are getting the funds for political gains. That may or may not be a fact, but in view of the fact that there is such a suspicion, it is provided that the funds should be used for proper Trade Union purposes only.

I trust that the House will accept the Bill.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran (*Nominated*): I wish to know from the member.....

President: Honourable member will kindly raise his voice.

Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: I wish to know from the member whether, for recognition of a Trade Union, registration is necessary?

Mr. Kayalam Parameswaran Pillai: Yes, it is compulsory; a Trade Union that is not registered will not be recognised.

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Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran: May I know whether formation and registration take place simultaneously?

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: I will explain this. It is well known how a company is formed. People who are desirous of forming into a company join together and make an application to the Registrar. In the same manner those who want to form a Trade Union must combine together and apply for registration. The idea is not a novel one. By registration the Trade Unions will get various advantages, such as immunities.

President: Honourable member will remember he is answering a question.

Mr. K. George: I second the motion.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: I have to oppose the principle of this Bill. This is simply an attempt on the part of the Government to muzzle all forces that gather round them, forces that may undermine capitalism and ultimately undermine Government. I fully appreciate the candour that characterises the statement of the Law Member. He has openly confessed in the statement of objects and reasons that the recent happenings and labour agitation in the country have given a rude shock to the sensitiveness of Government and hence this measure is introduced. Sir, if we examine the provisions of the Bill we will find that the Bill, as passed by the Lower House, is more objectionable than the provisions contained in the draft made by the Law Member. Subclause 2, of Clause 14 is more harmful to labour unions and this provision was not in the original draft. It is an inception that was made, I understand, by the Select Committee and subsequently adopted by the Assembly. If we pass this into law, hereafter no association can exist in this land without being registered and if any such association attempts to function, that will be penalised. This is a new Clause which was not in the original Bill. Sir, taking these two provisions along with the provision contained in Clause 6, we find that hereafter no Trade Union shall come into being, if it is not liked by Government. The Registrar of Trade Unions is given ample powers, under Clause 6, either to delay or postpone or even to refuse registration in some cases. If this Bill is passed into law I am sure it will work great hardship to the labour. No member of this House who has got the interest of the labour in his heart will support the measure. Therefore I request honourable members of the House to see that those provisions which are harmful to the labour in this country are altered.

Originally a copy of the Bill was given to us and a subsequent copy was given with the endorsement that the first copy was not

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complete. I understand that most of the members have not had sufficient time to table amendments. I would therefore request you, Sir, to postpone the consideration of the Bill.

President: When did honourable members get the final copy?

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Four or five days before.

President: I have got amendments which were given to me at 4-30 P. M. yesterday. I have no objection to allow those amendments, if the general wish of the House is that.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: I may submit that I have no objection to adjourn this.

President: It is open to the House to say if they would like to adjourn this or not.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, I move that the consideration of this Bill be adjourned.

President: The motion before the House is that the consideration of the Bill be adjourned.

The motion was put to the vote of the House and carried and the consideration of the Bill was adjourned.

THE TRAVANCORE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES BILL.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: I beg to move that the Travancore Life Assurance Companies Bill as passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly, be taken into consideration.

I am sure that this measure will not at all prove controversial. It is based on the Indian Act. It is proposed to control and regulate Life Assurance Societies working in Travancore.

I shall not take time to explain the various provisions of the Bill but only draw the attention of the honourable members to one provision in this Bill which will particularly interest them at this time of the day. That is contained in Clause 40 (*d*), which says that Our Government may make rules to

> "provide that any portion of the investments of any Life Assusance Company carrying on business within Travancore shall be in such securities as may be notified by Our Government in that behalf in Our Government Gazette."

There is no provision like this in the corresponding Indian Act. The Assembly has introduced it, because there is a growing feeling that the funds collected by Life Insurance Companies as premiums should go to the benefit of the country and they should if possible be invested to the benefit of the country. This is particularly interesting when we remember what the Dewan said this morning regarding the establishment of a Central Bank and the industrial progress of the country. I trust that the House will accept the meeasure.

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